```
     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:40:18 ON 16 MAR 2004
L1             1 S ASPARTAME/CN
                 SEL CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CONFSCI, DRUGU, DRUGB, HEALSAFE,
     JAPIO, LIFESCI, NUTRACEUT, PHIC, PHIN, PROMT' ENTERED AT 19:52:08 ON 16
     MAR 2004

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:53:31 ON 16 MAR 2004
                 SET SMARTSELECT ON
L2           SEL L1 1- CHEM :       21 TERMS
                 SET SMARTSELECT OFF

     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CONFSCI, DRUGU, DRUGB, HEALSAFE,
     JAPIO, LIFESCI, NUTRACEUT, PHIC, PHIN, PROMT' ENTERED AT 19:53:32 ON 16
     MAR 2004
L3       1098936 S L2/BI
L4          1038 S L3 (50A) ((BLOOD (10A) VISCOSITY) OR DYSCRASIA? OR MYELOMA O
L5            37 S L4 NOT EQUAL
L6            28 DUP REM L5 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7          1001 S L4 NOT L5
L8             7 S L7 AND (SWEETNER# OR NUTRASWEET OR ASPARTAME OR ASPARTYL? OR

=> d que l8
L1             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ASPARTAME/CN
L2               SEL  L1 1- CHEM :       21 TERMS
L3       1098936 SEA L2/BI
L4          1038 SEA L3 (50A) ((BLOOD (10A) VISCOSITY) OR DYSCRASIA? OR MYELOMA
                 OR MACROGLOBULINEMIA OR DYSPROTEINEMIA? OR LUPUS OR ARTHRIT?
                 OR OSTEOARTHRIT? OR SICKLE CELL#)
L5            37 SEA L4 NOT EQUAL
L7          1001 SEA L4 NOT L5
L8             7 SEA L7 AND (SWEETNER# OR NUTRASWEET OR ASPARTAME OR ASPARTYL?
                 OR PAL SWEET OR CANDEREL OR PALSWEET)


=>
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=> d 1-28 bib ab kwic

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2002:227469 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200227469
TI Effect of **aspartame** in the STR/ORT mouse A model of **osteoarthritis**.
AU Manion, C. V. [Reprint author]; Hochgeschwender, U. [Reprint author]; Sauer, B. [Reprint author]; Gordon, B. [Reprint author]; Edmundson, A. [Reprint author]
CS Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, Oklahoma City, OK, USA
SO Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (February, 2002) Vol. 71, No. 2, pp. P50. print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Atlanta, Georgia, USA. March 24-27, 2002. American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
CODEN: CLPTAT. ISSN: 0009-9236.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 3 Apr 2002
Last Updated on STN: 3 Apr 2002
TI Effect of **aspartame** in the STR/ORT mouse A model of **osteoarthritis**.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 28 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 2001:911991 PROMT
TI Biotech Boosterism. (Biotechnology).(Athens and Clarke County, Georgia, hope to attract biotech firms)
AU Maister, Philippa
SO Georgia Trend, (Nov 2001) Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 87(3).
ISSN: 0882-5971.
PB Williams Communications
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 1107
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB If you dial heaven from Athens, it's a local call," Who can resist a come-on like that? Celestial bliss is what the Arhens Area Chamber of Commerce and other movers and shakers in the home of the Bulldogs are promising biotech companies that locate there. And down the road at the Medical College of Georgia, biotech backers are waving flags that say, "Pull in here!"
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2001 Williams Communications

Subscription: $18.00 per year. Published monthly. 2075-G West Park Place, Box 871229, Stone Mountain, GA 30087.
TX Augusta also houses branches of Monsanto, Pharmacia and **Nutrasweet** that account for another 1,000 jobs. According to Gabridge, the Monsanto plant is the company's first biotech facility and is expected to become the largest recombinant protein purification facility in the world. **Nutrasweet** has fermentation and bioconversion facilities, while Pharmacia's plant makes the ingredients for its anti-**arthritis** medication Celebrex.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 28 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 2001:406038 PROMT
TI GLASS INDUSTRY INDEX.
SO Glass International, (March 2001) Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. S37.
ISSN: 0143-7836.

PB DMG Business Media Ltd.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 79545
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB Aachener Chemische Werke GmbH

Subscription: 120.00 British pounds per year. Published quarterly.
Queensway House, 2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey RH1 1QS., United Kingdom
TX EME Maschinenfabrik Clasen GmbH
Bernhard-Hahn-Str 11-15,
(Postfach **14 56**, **D**-41804 Erkelenz),
D-41812 Erkelenz (D).
Tel: +49 **2431 96180**
Fax: +49 2431 74687
Email: contact@eme.de
Web: www.eme.de

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:247195 CAPLUS
DN 134:261255
TI N-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine 1-Me ester as blood viscosity-modulating substance, and use thereof
IN Manion, Carl V.
PA Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001022983	A2	20010405	WO 2000-US25874	20000921
	WO 2001022983	A3	20010816		
	W: AU, CA, MX, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 1218024	A2	20020703	EP 2000-963682	20000921
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
PRAI	US 1999-156119P	P	19990925		
	WO 2000-US25874	W	20000921		

AB N-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine 1-Me ester (APM) (or other alkyl ester) lowers whole blood viscosity in patients, including those suffering from sickle cell disease and plasma cell dyscrasias. Upon in vivo APM treatment, patients experienced a significant lowering of whole blood viscosity. In vitro addn. of APM to patients samples having elevated whole blood viscosity resulted in reduced viscosity over time. These in vitro and in vivo results identify APM as a therapeutic agent for mol. diseases which lead to elevated whole blood viscosity. A method by which APM treatment can be monitored is also disclosed.
IT 13433-09-5D, alkyl esters with phenylalanyl carboxyl moiety
22839-47-0, Aspartame
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aspartyl phenylalanine Me ester as **blood viscosity** -modulating substance)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 28 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2001-25342 DRUGU P

TI A comparison of chronic aspartame exposure to aspirin on inflammation, hyperalgesia and open field activity following carrageenan-induced monoarthritis.
AU LaBuda C J; Fuchs P N
CS Univ.Texas-Syst.
LO Arlington, Tex., USA
SO Life Sci. (69, No. 4, 443-54, 2001) 3 Fig. 31 Ref.
CODEN: LIFSAK ISSN: 0024-3205
AV Department of Psychology, Box 19528, University of Texas, Arlington, TX 76019, U.S.A. (email: cjlabuda@yahoo.com).
LA English
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT
FS Literature
AB It is known that **aspartame** (ASP) can reduce second phase formalin pain and increase motor activity in **arthritic** patients. In rats with intraarticular (knee) lambda carragheenin (CARR) **arthritis**, chronic s.c. ASP reduced mechanical allodynia, while single dose s.c. aspirin (ASA) reduced mechanical hyperalgesia and knee joint inflammation. Results suggest a certain amount of ASP may give relief from arthritic pain to a similar degree as ASA in some individuals. The specific effect of both on mechanical hyperalgesia should be considered when used for treatment of arthritis.
AB It is known that **aspartame** (ASP) can reduce second phase formalin pain and increase motor activity in **arthritic** patients. In rats with intraarticular (knee) lambda carragheenin (CARR) **arthritis**, chronic s.c. ASP reduced mechanical allodynia, while single dose s.c. aspirin (ASA) reduced mechanical hyperalgesia and knee joint inflammation. Results. . .

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2001:438222 CAPLUS
DN 136:193925
TI **Aspartame** effect in **sickle cell** anemia
AU Manion, Carl V.; Howard, Jessica; Ogle, Brandi; Parkhurst, Joan; Edmundson, Allen
CS Department of Clinical Pharmacology and the Department of Crystallography, Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA
SO Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics (St. Louis, MO, United States) (2001), 69(5), 346-355
CODEN: CLPTAT; ISSN: 0009-9236
PB Mosby, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB To examine the in vitro and in vivo attributes of **aspartame** and to det. its efficacy for treating **sickle cell** anemia. Aspartame (L-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine Me ester) binds with 2 human Bence Jones proteins. The proteins (Mcg and Sea) showed phenylalanine penetrating into hydrophobic binding sites. This aspartame property suggested a potential to interfere with sickle Hb fibril formation. For the in vitro studies, blood from 20 subjects monitored for sickle cell anemia was collected in heparinized tubes. Specimens were divided in thirds and aspartame was added to 2 tubes to yield a 1 mg/mL or 2 mg/mL concn. Sickled cells that were present after a drop from each aliquot was added to a fresh 2% metabisulfite soln. were counted 3 times. For the in vivo studies, 23 subjects from the **Sickle Cell** Clinic (University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, Okla) consented to participate in a randomized single-dose administration of 1.5, 3.0, or 6 mg/kg **aspartame**. Heparinized blood was obtained at 0, 30, 60, 120, 240, 480, and 1440 min after aspartame administration. Specimens were counted in a blinded manner by means of the technique used

for the in vitro method, but a photomicrograph of 1 field from each triplicate count was made. The pictures were marked and were computer counted. For the in vitro studies, sickled cells decreased from 28% to <14% when 1 mg/mL aspartame was added and decreased further with 2 mg/mL. For the in vivo studies, a decreased no. of sickled cells in homozygous blood (HbSS) were obsd. after oral administration of aspartame. Sickling was inhibited by 6 mg/kg aspartame for at least 6 h in 15 subjects with HbSS anemia. Further evaluations of the efficacy of aspartame for sickle crisis and crisis prevention appears to be warranted.

RE.CNT 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI **Aspartame** effect in **sickle cell** anemia

AB To examine the in vitro and in vivo attributes of **aspartame** and to det. its efficacy for treating **sickle cell** anemia. Aspartame (L-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine Me ester) binds with 2 human Bence Jones proteins. The proteins (Mcg and Sea) showed phenylalanine penetrating into hydrophobic binding sites. This aspartame property suggested a potential to interfere with sickle Hb fibril formation. For the in vitro studies, blood from 20 subjects monitored for sickle cell anemia was collected in heparinized tubes. Specimens were divided in thirds and aspartame was added to 2 tubes to yield a 1 mg/mL or 2 mg/mL concn. Sickled cells that were present after a drop from each aliquot was added to a fresh 2% metabisulfite soln. were counted 3 times. For the in vivo studies, 23 subjects from the **Sickle Cell** Clinic (University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, Okla) consented to participate in a randomized single-dose administration of 1.5, 3.0, or 6 mg/kg **aspartame**. Heparinized blood was obtained at 0, 30, 60, 120, 240, 480, and 1440 min after aspartame administration. Specimens were counted in a blinded manner by means of the technique used for the in vitro method, but a photomicrograph of 1 field from each triplicate count was made. The pictures were marked and were computer counted. For the in vitro studies, sickled cells decreased from 28% to <14% when 1 mg/mL aspartame was added and decreased further with 2 mg/mL. For the in vivo studies, a decreased no. of sickled cells in homozygous blood (HbSS) were obsd. after oral administration of aspartame. Sickling was inhibited by 6 mg/kg aspartame for at least 6 h in 15 subjects with HbSS anemia. Further evaluations of the efficacy of aspartame for sickle crisis and crisis prevention appears to be warranted.

ST **aspartame sickle cell** anemia Hb

IT Immunoglobulins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Bence-Jones; **aspartame** effect in **sickle cell** anemia)

IT **Sickle cell** anemia
(**aspartame** effect in **sickle cell** anemia)

IT Hemoglobins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(**aspartame** effect in **sickle cell** anemia)

IT **22839-47-0, Aspartame**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**aspartame** effect in **sickle cell** anemia)

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 28 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 2000:1140090 PROMT

TI Better Read That Again: Web Hoaxes and Misinformation.(Internet/Web/Online Service Information)

AU Piper, Paul S.

SO Searcher, (Sept 2000) Vol. 8, No. 8, pp. 40.
ISSN: ISSN: 1070-4795.

PB Information Today, Inc.

DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 6095
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB James, an eighth grader at Bellair Middle School, was working at home on a paper due the next day. The paper was for the Martin Luther King Day Essay Contest. His teacher had emphasized coming up with something original. James had read through the few encyclopedia articles in the school library and the books on King were all checked out, but he wasn't worried. He knew he could find plenty of material on the Internet, and he figured any information he found would be more up-to-date than the 3-year-old encyclopedia articles. Within minutes of searching he was printing off information he'd never read before concerning Martin Luther King's involvement with the Communist Party, King's sexual forays with three white women the night before his assassination, and an FBI investigation into illegal activities. Maybe this King guy wasn't the saint everyone thought he was, thought James to himself. He was feeling the rush a reporter does when he smells "scoop." He remembered his teacher's words about originality. That n ight he wrote a very different paper than he'd originally intended. He called it "Why Martin Luther King Doesn't Deserve a Holiday." He handed his paper in with visions of an "A." He imagined teachers and classmates congratulating him on his research savvy. The reaction was far different than he imagined.
TX Early in 1999 the so-called "Nancy Markle Letter," apiece really written by Betty Martini, a leading **aspartame** activist, was submitted to over 450 email groups. The letter claimed that **aspartame** was responsible for multiple sclerosis and systemic **lupus**. The author claimed she had just testified before the EPA, and the letter contained numerous scientific "facts." Victims of these. . .

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 28 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 2000:1156461 PROMT
TI MANUFACTURERS.
SO Health Products Business, (Nov 2000) Vol. 46, No. 11, pp. 16.
ISSN: ISSN: 0149-9602.
PB Cygnus Publishing
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 68709
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB A.A.A HEALTH VITAMIN Co. - 1060 Nepperhan Ave., Yonkers, NY 10703, Phone: 914/423-2900. J Lewin, Pres.; K.J. Linnington, VP. Manufactures: Herbs: capsules/tablets, tick repellent, geriatric formula, running vitamins, health baking soda toothpaste & mouthwash, True Whitening toothpaste, YES shampoo. Brands: AspiCor, Tick Stop, Ice, Total, Healthy Hair.
TX MAKER OF KAL INC. - 1400 Kearns Blvd., 2nd Fl., Park City, UT 84068, Phone: 801/655-6000, Fax: 801/647-3802. Brent Roth.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:227518 CAPLUS
DN 132:260685
TI Inhibition of erythrocyte sickling by N-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine 1-methyl ester
IN Manion, Carl V.; Edmundson, Allen B.
PA Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000018418	A2	20000406	WO 1999-US22268	19990925
	WO 2000018418	A3	20000720		
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	CA 2345243	AA	20000406	CA 1999-2345243	19990925
	AU 9964008	A1	20000417	AU 1999-64008	19990925
	EP 1115414	A2	20010718	EP 1999-951596	19990925
	EP 1115414	B1	20031217		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2002525334	T2	20020813	JP 2000-571936	19990925
	AT 256474	E	20040115	AT 1999-951596	19990925
	US 6384076	B1	20020507	US 2001-787994	20010322
PRAI	US 1998-101876P	P	19980925		
	WO 1999-US22268	W	19990925		

OS MARPAT 132:260685

AB N-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine 1-Me ester (APM) exhibits antisickling properties. In vitro testing verified that APM significantly lowered the frequency of sickling of red blood cells from each of twelve pediatric aged patients being treated for sickle-cell anemia by exchange transfusion. Sickling was also inhibited in an "index" patient after oral administration of APM. These in vitro and in vivo results identify APM as a therapeutic agent for the family of sickle cell mol. diseases.

ST aspartylphenylalanine methyl ester erythrocyte sickling inhibition; **sickle cell** disease **aspartylphenylalanine methyl ester**; anemia **sickle cell aspartylphenylalanine methyl ester**

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1999:779229 CAPLUS

DN 132:9032

TI Analgesic use of N-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine 1-methyl ester derivatives

IN Edmundson, Allen B.; Manion, Carl V.

PA Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, USA

SO U.S., 22 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,654,334.
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5998473	A	19991207	US 1997-983027	19971222
	US 5654334	A	19970805	US 1996-590409	19960125
	WO 9700692	A1	19970109	WO 1996-US10716	19960621
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 6156795	A	20001205	US 1999-385221	19990827
	US 6326400	B1	20011204	US 2000-648357	20000825
PRAI	US 1995-479P	P	19950623		
	US 1996-590409	A2	19960125		
	WO 1996-US10716	W	19960621		
	US 1997-983027	A1	19971222		
	US 1999-385221	A1	19990827		

AB A pharmaceutical compn. with analgesic effects comprises N-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine and its esters and a pharmaceutical carrier. E.g., the use of 4 or 8 tablets each contg. 19 mg of N-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine 1-Me ester (**Aspartame**) was

successful in relieving the pain in patients with **osteoarthritis**
.

RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A pharmaceutical compn. with analgesic effects comprises N-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine and its esters and a pharmaceutical carrier. E.g., the use of 4 or 8 tablets each contg. 19 mg of N-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine 1-Me ester (**Aspartame**) was successful in relieving the pain in patients with **osteoarthritis**
.

ST aspartylphenylalanine ester analgesic osteoarthritis; **Aspartame** analgesic **osteoarthritis**

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

AN 1999:524309 CAPLUS

DN 131:266575

TI Interference of rheumatoid factor activity by aspartame, a dipeptide methyl ester

AU Ramsland, Paul A.; Movafagh, Bahereh F.; Reichlin, Morris; Edmundson, Allen B.

CS Crystallography Program, Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, Oklahoma City, OK, 73104, USA

SO Journal of Molecular Recognition (1999), 12(4), 249-257
CODEN: JMORE4; ISSN: 0952-3499

PB John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Circulating autoimmune complexes of IgM rheumatoid factors (RF) bound to the Fc portions of normal, polyclonal IgG antibodies are frequently present in humans with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). The sweet tasting Me ester of L-Asp-L-Phe (**aspartame** or APM) was found to relieve pain and improve joint mobility in subjects with osteo- and mixed osteo/rheumatoid **arthritis**. These clin. observations prompted the testing of the inhibition by APM of the binding interactions of human IgM RFs with IgG Fc regions. The propensity of APM to inhibit IgM RF binding was assessed by competitive enzyme immunoassays with solid-phase human IgG. Ten RA serum samples and three purified monoclonal cryoglobulins, all of which had RF activity, were tested in this system. We found that the presence of APM significantly reduced the binding of IgM RFs. The inhibitory propensity of APM with monoclonal RF cryoglobulins was increased by the addn. of CaCl2 to the binding buffer. Similar inhibition of the binding of RA derived RFs to IgG was obsd. for Asp-Phe and its amidated deriv., indicating that the Me ester is not required for APM's interaction with IgM antibodies. A human (Mez) IgM known to bind octameric peptides derived from the Fc portion of a human IgG1 antibody was tested for binding of dipeptides by the Pepscan method of combinatorial chem. The relative binding consts. of Asp-Phe and Phe-Asp were ranked among the highest values for 400 possible combinations of the 20 most common amino acids. Possible blocking interactions of APM were explored by computer-assisted docking studies with the model of a complex of an RF Fab with the Fc of a human IgG4 antibody. Modeling of ternary immune complexes revealed a few key residues, which could act as mol. recognition sites for APM. A structural hypothesis is presented to explain the obsd. interference with RF reactivity by APM. Extrapolations of the current results suggest that APM may inhibit the binding of IgG in a substantial proportion of IgM RFs. Interference of RF reactivity, esp. in RA patients, may alleviate the pain and immobility resulting from chronic inflammation of the joints.

RE.CNT 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Circulating autoimmune complexes of IgM rheumatoid factors (RF) bound to the Fc portions of normal, polyclonal IgG antibodies are frequently

present in humans with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). The sweet tasting Me ester of L-Asp-L-Phe (**aspartame** or APM) was found to relieve pain and improve joint mobility in subjects with osteo- and mixed osteo/rheumatoid **arthritis**. These clin. observations prompted the testing of the inhibition by APM of the binding interactions of human IgM RFs with IgG Fc regions. The propensity of APM to inhibit IgM RF binding was assessed by competitive enzyme immunoassays with solid-phase human IgG. Ten RA serum samples and three purified monoclonal cryoglobulins, all of which had RF activity, were tested in this system. We found that the presence of APM significantly reduced the binding of IgM RFs. The inhibitory propensity of APM with monoclonal RF cryoglobulins was increased by the addn. of CaCl2 to the binding buffer. Similar inhibition of the binding of RA derived RFs to IgG was obsd. for Asp-Phe and its amidated deriv., indicating that the Me ester is not required for APM's interaction with IgM antibodies. A human (Mez) IgM known to bind octameric peptides derived from the Fc portion of a human IgG1 antibody was tested for binding of dipeptides by the Pepscan method of combinatorial chem. The relative binding consts. of Asp-Phe and Phe-Asp were ranked among the highest values for 400 possible combinations of the 20 most common amino acids. Possible blocking interactions of APM were explored by computer-assisted docking studies with the model of a complex of an RF Fab with the Fc of a human IgG4 antibody. Modeling of ternary immune complexes revealed a few key residues, which could act as mol. recognition sites for APM. A structural hypothesis is presented to explain the obsd. interference with RF reactivity by APM. Extrapolations of the current results suggest that APM may inhibit the binding of IgG in a substantial proportion of IgM RFs. Interference of RF reactivity, esp. in RA patients, may alleviate the pain and immobility resulting from chronic inflammation of the joints.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2000228737 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 10777254
TI Interference of rheumatoid factor activity by aspartame, a dipeptide methyl ester.
CM Republished from: J Mol Recognit. 1999 Jul-Aug;12(4):249-57. PubMed ID: 10440996
AU Ramsland P A; Movafagh B F; Reichlin M; Edmundson A B
CS Crystallography Program, Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, Oklahoma City 73104, USA.
NC CA 72803 (NCI)
SO Journal of molecular recognition : JMR, (1999 Sep-Oct) 12 (5) 249-57. Journal code: 9004580. ISSN: 0952-3499.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT (CORRECTED AND REPUBLISHED ARTICLE)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200004
ED Entered STN: 20000427
Last Updated on STN: 20000706
Entered Medline: 20000414
AB Circulating autoimmune complexes of IgM rheumatoid factors (RF) bound to the Fc portions of normal, polyclonal IgG antibodies are frequently present in humans with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). The sweet tasting methyl ester of L-Asp-L-Phe (**aspartame** or APM) was found to relieve pain and improve joint mobility in subjects with osteo- and mixed osteo/rheumatoid **arthritis** [Edmundson, A. B. and Manion, C. V. (1998). Clin. Pharmac. Ther. 63, 580-593]. These clinical observations prompted the testing of the inhibition by APM of the binding interactions of human IgM RFs with IgG Fc regions. The propensity of APM to inhibit IgM RF binding was assessed by competitive enzyme immunoassays with

solid-phase human IgG. Ten RA serum samples and three purified monoclonal cryoglobulins, all of which had RF activity, were tested in this system. We found that the presence of APM significantly reduced the binding of IgM RFs. The inhibitory propensity of APM with monoclonal RF cryoglobulins was increased by the addition of CaCl(2) to the binding buffer. Similar inhibition of the binding of RA derived RFs to IgG was observed for Asp-Phe and its amidated derivative, indicating that the methyl ester is not required for APM's interaction with IgM antibodies. A human (Mez) IgM known to bind octameric peptides derived from the Fc portion of a human IgG(1) antibody was tested for binding of dipeptides by the Pepscan method of combinatorial chemistry. The relative binding constants of Asp-Phe and Phe-Asp were ranked among the highest values for 400 possible combinations of the 20 most common amino acids. Possible blocking interactions of APM were explored by computer-assisted docking studies with the model of a complex of an RF Fab with the Fc of a human IgG(4) antibody. Modeling of ternary immune complexes revealed a few key residues, which could act as molecular recognition sites for APM. A structural hypothesis is presented to explain the observed interference with RF reactivity by APM. Extrapolations of the current results suggest that APM may inhibit the binding of IgG in a substantial proportion of IgM RFs. Interference of RF reactivity, especially in RA patients, may alleviate the pain and immobility resulting from chronic inflammation of the joints.

AB . . . normal, polyclonal IgG antibodies are frequently present in humans with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). The sweet tasting methyl ester of L-Asp-L-Phe (**aspartame** or APM) was found to relieve pain and improve joint mobility in subjects with osteo- and mixed osteo/rheumatoid **arthritis** [Edmundson, A. B. and Manion, C. V. (1998). Clin. Pharmac. Ther. 63, 580-593]. These clinical observations prompted the testing of. . .

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1999:189427 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900189427
TI **Sickle cell** disease and **aspartame**.
AU Manion, C. V. [Reprint author]; Ogle, B.; Parkhurst, J.; Edmundson, A. B.
CS Clinical Pharmacology, Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, 825 NE 13th St, Oklahoma City, OK, USA
SO Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (Feb., 1999) Vol. 65, No. 2, pp. 194. print.
Meeting Info.: One-hundredth Annual Meeting of the American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics. San Antonia, Texas, USA. March 18-20, 1999. American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
CODEN: CLPTAT. ISSN: 0009-9236.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 5 May 1999
Last Updated on STN: 5 May 1999
TI **Sickle cell** disease and **aspartame**.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 1998:208433 CAPLUS
DN 128:266252
TI Use of N-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine 1-methyl ester and its derivatives in disease regression in osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, and rheumatoid arthritis
IN Edmundson, Allen B.; Manion, Carl V.
PA Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, USA; Edmundson, Allen B.; Manion, Carl V.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 71 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9813062	A1	19980402	WO 1997-US17357	19970926
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9745979	A1	19980417	AU 1997-45979	19970926
	AU 733075	B2	20010503		
	EP 929312	A1	19990721	EP 1997-944502	19970926
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, IE, FI				
	JP 2001505188	T2	20010417	JP 1998-515959	19970926
	US 6177467	B1	20010123	US 1999-269420	19990326
PRAI	US 1996-26720P	P	19960926		
	US 1997-44831P	P	19970425		
	WO 1997-US17357	W	19970926		

OS MARPAT 128:266252
AB N-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine 1-Me ester (APM) and its derivs. have been found to effect disease regression in osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, and rheumatoid arthritis. APM performs as a TNF-.alpha. antagonist as well as an antipyretic agent.
RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
ST **aspartylphenylalanine methyl ester**
osteoarthritis rheumatoid **arthritis**; osteoporosis
aspartylphenylalanine methyl ester; TNF alpha antagonist
aspartylphenylalanine methyl ester; antipyreticaspartylphenylalanine methyl ester
IT 13433-09-5 13433-09-5D, esters **22839-47-0**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(N-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine 1-Me ester and derivs. in disease regression in **osteoarthritis**, osteoporosis, and rheumatoid **arthritis**)

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
AN 1998:390623 CAPLUS
DN 129:117802
TI Treatment of **osteoarthritis** with **aspartame**
AU Edmundson, Allen B.; Manion, Carl V.
CS Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, Oklahoma City, OK, 73104, USA
SO Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (St. Louis) (1998), 63(5), 580-593
CODEN: CLPTAT; ISSN: 0009-9236
PB Mosby, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The binding of sweet-tasting compds. in a human (Mcg) Bence-Jones dimer has been characterized by x-ray crystallog. Aspartame binding in this Ig fragment is remarkable. Unexpected pain relief noted by A.B.E., a crystallographer with diagnosed **osteoarthritis**, suggested that the accommodation of **aspartame** in the active site of the dimer may represent surrogate binding by other proteins, with analgesia as the outcome. X-ray anal. of the complex of aspartame and the Bence-Jones dimer was conducted with cryst. Mcg protein and pure aspartame. A single-blind (n = 1) study to confirm analgesia was completed by administration of aspartame to A.B.E. A controlled double-blind trial was performed in patients with x-ray-documented osteoarthritis. Pain and performance changes were evaluated with use of two doses of placebo and two doses of aspartame. Effects on bleeding time were then evaluated by

detn. of template bleeding times in 34 normal volunteers. Finally, antipyretic effects were studied in Sprague-Dawley rats given i.m. turpentine injections. Aspartame binding in the Bence-Jones dimer was verified by x-ray crystallog. Improvements in performance and pain relief were obsd. in A.B.E. at $p < 0.001$. Decreased pain and improved performance were also obsd. in patients with osteoarthritis ($p < 0.001$). Mild antihemostatic responses were obsd. in bleeding times after aspartame treatment. Modified template bleeding times increased at $p < 0.01$. Aspartame blocked the turpentine-mediated febrile responses in the treated rats ($p < 0.01$). L-Aspartyl-L-phenylalanine Me ester is biol. active and appears to relieve pain, induce mild antithrombotic effects in humans, and decrease fever in animals.

RE.CNT 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Treatment of **osteoarthritis** with **aspartame**

AB The binding of sweet-tasting compds. in a human (Mcg) Bence-Jones dimer has been characterized by x-ray crystallog. Aspartame binding in this Ig fragment is remarkable. Unexpected pain relief noted by A.B.E., a crystallographer with diagnosed **osteoarthritis**, suggested that the accommodation of **aspartame** in the active site of the dimer may represent surrogate binding by other proteins, with analgesia as the outcome. X-ray anal. of the complex of aspartame and the Bence-Jones dimer was conducted with cryst. Mcg protein and pure aspartame. A single-blind (n = 1) study to confirm analgesia was completed by administration of aspartame to A.B.E. A controlled double-blind trial was performed in patients with x-ray-documented osteoarthritis. Pain and performance changes were evaluated with use of two doses of placebo and two doses of aspartame. Effects on bleeding time were then evaluated by detn. of template bleeding times in 34 normal volunteers. Finally, antipyretic effects were studied in Sprague-Dawley rats given i.m. turpentine injections. Aspartame binding in the Bence-Jones dimer was verified by x-ray crystallog. Improvements in performance and pain relief were obsd. in A.B.E. at $p < 0.001$. Decreased pain and improved performance were also obsd. in patients with osteoarthritis ($p < 0.001$). Mild antihemostatic responses were obsd. in bleeding times after aspartame treatment. Modified template bleeding times increased at $p < 0.01$. Aspartame blocked the turpentine-mediated febrile responses in the treated rats ($p < 0.01$). L-Aspartyl-L-phenylalanine Me ester is biol. active and appears to relieve pain, induce mild antithrombotic effects in humans, and decrease fever in animals.

ST **osteoarthritis aspartame** Bence Jones dimer analgesic

IT Dimers
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Bence-Jones; **aspartame** treatment of pain in **osteoarthritic** humans and fever in lab. animals)

IT Analgesics
Anticoagulants
Antipyretics
(**aspartame** treatment of pain in **osteoarthritic** humans and fever in lab. animals)

IT **22839-47-0, Aspartame**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(**aspartame** treatment of pain in **osteoarthritic** humans and fever in lab. animals)

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1998:249639 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800249639
TI **Aspartame** (APM) and **arthritis** pain relief.

AU Manion, C. V. [Reprint author]; Brasel, M.; Wilson, E.; Edmundson, A.
CS Okla. Med. Res. Foundation, 825 NE 13th Street, Oklahoma City, OK, USA
SO Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (Feb., 1998) Vol. 63, No. 2, pp. 167. print.
Meeting Info.: Ninety-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics. New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. March 30-April 1, 1998. American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
CODEN: CLPTAT. ISSN: 0009-9236.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 4 Jun 1998
Last Updated on STN: 4 Jun 1998
TI **Aspartame** (APM) and **arthritis** pain relief.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 28 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1998-16580 DRUGU P
TI TNF-alpha mice and aspartame (APM).
AU Manion C V; Stuart L; Umber M
LO Oklahoma City, Okla., USA
SO Clin.Pharmacol.Ther. (63, No. 2, 166, 1998) 1 Fig.
CODEN: CLPTAT ISSN: 0009-9236
AV Clinical Pharmacology, Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, 825 NE 13th St., Oklahoma City, OK, U.S.A.
LA English
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT
FS Literature
AB **Aspartame** (APM) has been observed to relieve **osteoarthritis** pain. Cytokines of the TNF-alpha series and cyclooxygenase are involved in **arthritis** pathophysiology. The effects of p.o. APM in a transgenic mouse overexpressing TNF-alpha were studied. Treated mice were less swollen and had an improved running speed. A TNF-alpha **arthritis** model is significantly impacted by dietary treatment with APM. This model suggests studies in man using APM as treatment for arthritis are indicated. (conference abstract).
AB **Aspartame** (APM) has been observed to relieve **osteoarthritis** pain. Cytokines of the TNF-alpha series and cyclooxygenase are involved in **arthritis** pathophysiology. The effects of p.o. APM in a transgenic mouse overexpressing TNF-alpha were studied. Treated mice were less swollen and had an improved running speed. A TNF-alpha **arthritis** model is significantly impacted by dietary treatment with APM. This model suggests studies in man using APM as treatment for. . .

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 28 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 97:65268 PROMT
TI DEAL DATA - UNITED STATES - TARGET: Holden's Foundation Seeds, Corn
SO Mergers & Acquisitions Report, (13 Jan 1997) pp. N/A.
LA English
WC 172
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB Holden's Foundation Seeds, Corn States Hybrid Service, Corn States Intl United States Manufacture corn germplasm and parent seeds used by retail seed companies to create hybrid seeds Advisor(s): Goldman, Sachs & Co. Sales (mm): $45.0
ACQUIROR Monsanto Co St Louis, Missouri Manufacture herbicides and other agricultural chemicals, nylon, acrylic and other man-made fibers, polyethylene, polyurethane, vinyl and epoxy resins, **aspartame**

sweeteners, **NutraSweet**, phosphorus, maleic anhydride and other industrial chemicals, calcium, ulcer, anti-infective, **arthritis**, insomnia and other prescription drugs, Fisher process control instruments, such as PROVOX for plant and highway use, soaps and detergents Status: Pending Announcement Date: 01/06/97 Monsanto agreed to acquire Holden's Foundation Seeds (HFS), Corn States Hybrid Service (CSHS) and Corn States International (CSI) for approximately $1.02 bil in cash. Monsanto was to pay up to $945 mil for HFS and up to $75 mil for both CSHS and CSL The transaction was subject to regulatory approval. Previously, in December, 1996 HFS retained Goldman Sachs to assist in its search for a buyer for the company.

ACQUIROR . . . Louis, Missouri Manufacture herbicides and other agricultural chemicals, nylon, acrylic and other man-made fibers, polyethylene, polyurethane, vinyl and epoxy resins, **aspartame** sweeteners, **NutraSweet**, phosphorus, maleic anhydride and other industrial chemicals, calcium, ulcer, anti-infective, **arthritis**, insomnia and other prescription drugs, Fisher process control instruments, such as PROVOX for plant and highway use, soaps and detergents. . .

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 28 PROMT

AN 97:118469 PROMT
TI Monsanto picks American Express interactive booking system in reengineering its travel management.
SO Business Wire, (25 Feb 1997) pp. 02251115.
LA English
WC 726
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB NEW YORK--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Feb. 25, 1997--
Monsanto Signs Global Contract with American Express to Handle $100 Million Corporate Travel Account
Seeks Efficiencies Via New Intranet Reservations System
Monsanto Co. has signed a worldwide travel management agreement with American Express Corporate Services allowing Monsanto employees to make corporate travel reservations via an interactive booking system that is being developed under an alliance of American Express and Microsoft Corp. Under the agreement, a dedicated group of Monsanto employees from select offices in the U.S. will begin a pilot in the second quarter to book corporate travel interactively via a secured intranet. Monsanto will extend this program to European travelers later in the year. Eventually, the company expects that 30-40 percent of its employee base will use the system, code-named "Rome," which will be customized with Monsanto's own travel policy and air, hotel and car rental discounts.
"We expect that booking travel on-line will reduce our travel administration costs -- one of the primary goals of this consolidation decision," said Betty Ryan, Travel Manager at Monsanto. "It also means our corporate travelers will be able to access travel information and make reservations no matter where they are. The American Express/Microsoft system will fit the desktop requirements of most of our people around the world, and it offers a wide network of agent support."
Monsanto is the latest in a growing list of clients interested in piloting the new technology. Last July, American Express and Microsoft agreed to jointly develop an Internet/intranet corporate travel booking system. It is the latest component in "American Express Interactive" (AXI), a suite of software developed by American Express to provide travel management solutions for the entire cycle of a business trip -- from trip planning to expense management.
"We are very pleased that Monsanto has chosen us for its global travel program," said Ed Gilligan, president, American Express Corporate Services. "Through its new focus on automating the reservations process, Monsanto is one of the leaders in revolutionizing the industry."

THIS IS AN EXCERPT: COPYRIGHT 1997 Business Wire

TX Monsanto . . . bioengineered crops; performance products, including fibers and specialty chemicals; pharmaceuticals, including Calan calcium channel blockers and treatments for insomnia and **arthritis**; and food ingredients, including **NutraSweet** brand sweetener.

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 28 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 97:43517 PROMT

TI AGBIOTECH:Monsanto Commits to Life Science

SO Applied Genetics News, (1 Jan 1997) pp. N/A.
ISSN: 0271-7107.

LA English

WC 911

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB The board of directors of Monsanto (800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63167; Tel: 341/694-1000, Fax: 314/694-4228) has approved a plan to spin off the company's chemical businesses and form two new separately traded, publicly held companies, one a life sciences company with $5 billion in sales, and the other a chemical company with $3 billion in revenues that makes and markets various high-performance, chemical-based products.
This is the culmination of 10 years and $1 billion dollars that Monsanto has put into biotech, originally intended as a sideline to their established chemical business. The biotechnology arm of the company has now grown into a major force in the biotechnology marketplace. This past year, Monsanto has spent more than $750 million to purchase all or part of biotechnology firms, including Calgene, Agracetus, and Asgrow.
The life sciences company is built on products that serve the needs of the agriculture, food, and health-care markets. These include Roundup herbicide, the world's best selling agricultural product for weed control; Bollgard insect-protected cotton and Roundup Ready soybeans, the leading product in the first wave of plant biotechnology; **NutraSweet** brand of **aspartame** sweetener; Ambien, the best-selling prescription drug for the short-term treatment of insomnia; and Daypro and Arthrotec, two drugs for **arthritis**. In 1995, the businesses that now comprise the life sciences company generated approximately $700 million in operating income on sales of $5.3 billion. Heading the new company is Robert Shapiro, who serves as its chairman and chief executive officer.
Monsanto chose the present moment to split up because of the launch of its genetically improved soybean and cotton seeds and the apparent satisfaction among growers, which have exceeded Monsanto's initial expectation.
Some groups, though, are voicing concerns over the genetically engineered improvements. German operators of food companies Nestle and Unilever claim that they have every confidence the soybeans are a safe product, but they have announced that they will not use the altered soybeans in their products, citing opposition to the new products by German consumers. Greenpeace has led the fight against the Monsanto product, staging protests and demonstrations outside Unilever's and Nestle's headquarters and blockading shipments at the Belgian ports of Antwerp and Ghent.
THIS IS AN EXCERPT: COPYRIGHT 1997 Business Communications Company, Inc.
The . . . for weed control; Bollgard insect-protected cotton and Roundup Ready soybeans, the leading product in the first wave of plant biotechnology; **NutraSweet** brand of **aspartame** sweetener; Ambien, the best-selling prescription drug for the short-term treatment of insomnia; and Daypro and Arthrotec, two drugs for **arthritis**. In 1995, the businesses that now comprise the life sciences company generated approximately $700 million in operating income on sales. . .

TX The . . . for weed control; Bollgard insect-protected cotton and Roundup Ready soybeans, the leading product in the first wave of plant

biotechnology; **NutraSweet** brand of **aspartame** sweetener; Ambien, the best-selling prescription drug for the short-term treatment of insomnia; and Daypro and Arthrotec, two drugs for **arthritis**. In 1995, the businesses that now comprise the life sciences company generated approximately $700 million in operating income on sales. . .

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 28 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1997-087170 [08] WPIDS
DNC C1997-028327
TI Decreasing pain by administering N-L-alpha-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine derivs. - esp. **aspartame**, may be used to reduce dosage of other analgesics e.g. aspirin, useful e.g. against pain associated with **osteoarthritis** and multiple sclerosis.
DC B05
IN EDMUNDSON, A B; MANION, C V
PA (OKLA-N) OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RES FOUND; (EDMU-I) EDMUNDSON A B; (MANI-I) MANION C V
CYC 22
PI WO 9700692 A1 19970109 (199708)* EN 64p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AU CA JP US
AU 9662878 A 19970122 (199719)
US 5654334 A 19970805 (199737) 18p
EP 833651 A1 19980408 (199818) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB IE IT LI LU NL SE
US 5998473 A 19991207 (200004)
JP 2000502318 W 20000229 (200022) 54p
AU 722460 B 20000803 (200042)
US 6156795 A 20001205 (200066)#
US 6326400 B1 20011204 (200203)
ADT WO 9700692 A1 WO 1996-US10716 19960621; AU 9662878 A AU 1996-62878 19960621; US 5654334 A Provisional US 1995-479P 19950623, US 1996-590409 19960125; EP 833651 A1 EP 1996-921738 19960621, WO 1996-US10716 19960621; US 5998473 A Provisional US 1995-479P 19950623, CIP of US 1996-590409 19960125, WO 1996-US10716 19960621, US 1997-983027 19971222; JP 2000502318 W WO 1996-US10716 19960621, JP 1997-503971 19960621; AU 722460 B AU 1996-62878 19960621; US 6156795 A Cont of US 1997-983027 19971222, US 1999-385221 19990827; US 6326400 B1 Cont of WO 1996-US10716 19960621, Cont of US 1997-983027 19971222, Cont of US 1999-385221 19990827, US 2000-648357 20000825
FDT AU 9662878 A Based on WO 9700692; EP 833651 A1 Based on WO 9700692; US 5998473 A CIP of US 5654334, Based on WO 9700692; JP 2000502318 W Based on WO 9700692; AU 722460 B Previous Publ. AU 9662878, Based on WO 9700692; US 6156795 A Cont of US 5998473; US 6326400 B1 Cont of US 5998473, Cont of US 6156795
PRAI US 1996-590409 19960125; US 1995-479P 19950623; US 1997-983027 19971222; US 1999-385221 19990827; US 2000-648357 20000825
AB WO 9700692 A UPAB: 19970220
Decreasing pain or decreasing dosage of another analgesic medication comprises admin. of N-L-alpha-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine 1-methyl ester derivs. of formula (I). R = H or 1-6C alkyl
USE - (I) are used to decrease pain or reduce the dose (and thus reduce the side-effects) of other analgesics such as acetaminophen, phenacetin, aspirin, ibuprofen, phenylbutazone, indomethacin and derivs., opiates and derivs., piroxicam and steroidal and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents. They restore function of soft tissues, muscles, ligaments, tendons, bones and joints and are esp. useful in relieving pain associated with osteoarthritis and multiple sclerosis.
Dwg.0/10
TI Decreasing pain by administering N-L-alpha-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine derivs. - esp. **aspartame**, may be used to reduce dosage of other

analgesics e.g. aspirin, useful e.g. against pain associated with **osteoarthritis** and multiple sclerosis.

TT TT: DECREASE PAIN ADMINISTER N ALPHA ASPARTYL PHENYLALANINE DERIVATIVE **ASPARTAME** REDUCE DOSE ANALGESIC ASPIRIN USEFUL PAIN ASSOCIATE **OSTEOARTHRITIS** MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS.

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
AN 97406941 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 9324739
TI [Erythema nodosum: 112 cases. Epidemiology, clinical aspects and histopathology].
Erythema nodosum: 112 Falle. Epidemiologie, Klinik und Histopathologie.
CM Comment in: Schweiz Med Wochenschr. 1998 Jan 17;128(3):85. PubMed ID: 9498261
AU Bohn S; Buchner S; Itin P
CS Dermatologische Universitatsklinik Basel.
SO Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift, (1997 Jul 8) 127 (27-28) 1168-76.
Journal code: 0404401. ISSN: 0036-7672.
CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA German
FS Priority Journals
EM 199710
ED Entered STN: 19971021
Last Updated on STN: 19990129
Entered Medline: 19971008
AB In a retrospective study we analyzed the cases of 112 patients with erythema nodosum treated during the period 1983-1993 in the Department of Dermatology, University Hospital of Basel, Switzerland. The aim of the study was to investigate the epidemiology, incidence of different etiologies, relevance of laboratory investigations and the histopathologic features in our patients, 83% of whom were females. The peak incidence occurred between the ages of 18 and 34 years. The commonest cause of erythema nodosum was infection. Other etiologic factors were adverse drug reactions, sarcoidosis, Crohn's disease, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, pregnancy, discoid **lupus** erythematosus, Sharp syndrome and **aspartame**. Only 47% of patients showed the classic bilateral distribution of the nodes on the extensor surface of the lower extremities. 77% of infection-induced erythema nodosum healed after 7 weeks, the longest course being 18 weeks. In contrast, 30% of idiopathic erythema nodosum lasted more than 6 months. Patients in whom erythema nodosum was associated with non-Hodgkin lymphoma had an extremely protracted course. Erythema nodosum associated with non-Hodgkin lymphoma may precede the diagnosis of lymphoma by months. In 4 cases erythema nodosum was the initial sign of sarcoidosis. In 30% of biopsies we found single vessels with leukocytoclastic vasculitis. The histologic pattern failed to provide etiologic pointers.
AB . . . cause of erythema nodosum was infection. Other etiologic factors were adverse drug reactions, sarcoidosis, Crohn's disease, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, pregnancy, discoid **lupus** erythematosus, Sharp syndrome and **aspartame**. Only 47% of patients showed the classic bilateral distribution of the nodes on the extensor surface of the lower extremities.. . .

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 28 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 96:146343 PROMT
TI UNITED STATES: Target - Benson Eyecare-Orcolite Polycarbonate & Plastic Lens Manufacturing
SO Mergers & Acquisitions Report, (19 Feb 1996) pp. N/A.
LA English

WC 139
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB United States
Manufacture contact lenses
ACQUIROR
Monsanto Co
St Louis, Missouri
Manufacture herbicides and other agricultural chemicals, nylon, acrylic and other man-made fibers, polyethylene, polyurethane, vinyl and epoxy resins, **aspartame** sweeteners, **NutraSweet**, phosphorus, maleic anhydride and other industrial chemicals, calcium, ulcer, anti-infective, **arthritis**, insomnia and other prescription drugs, Fisher process control instruments, such as PROVOX for plant and highway use, soaps and detergents
Status: Pending
Announcement Date: 02/12/96
Monsanto agreed to acquire the Orcolite Polycarbonate & Plastic lens manufacturing division of Benson Eyecare (BE) for $53 mil. Concurrently, Essilor of American agreed to acquire all the outstanding shares of Benson Eyecare. Also, Benson Eyecare (BE) disclosed plans to spinoff its non-prescription eyewear and optics businesses to its shareholders. The spinoff was to include all BE's assets and operations with the exception of its Dallas base Omega Laboratory Group.

Manufacture herbicides and other agricultural chemicals, nylon, acrylic and other man-made fibers, polyethylene, polyurethane, vinyl and epoxy resins, **aspartame** sweeteners, **NutraSweet**, phosphorus, maleic anhydride and other industrial chemicals, calcium, ulcer, anti-infective, **arthritis**, insomnia and other prescription drugs, Fisher process control instruments, such as PROVOX for plant and highway use, soaps and detergents

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 28 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1995-255367 [34] WPIDS
DNC C1995-116660
TI Medicated herbal cola chemical compsn. used to prevent and cure e.g. cancer, asthma - contains water, brown sugar, honey, lemon, white egg, sodium bi carbonate, acetic acid, Paprika soln. and food grade phosphorus.
DC B05 C07 D13
IN CANDELARIO, R D
PA (CAND-I) CANDELARIO R D
CYC 1
PI CA 2109776 A 19950524 (199534)* 8p
ADT CA 2109776 A CA 1993-2109776 19931123
PRAI CA 1993-2109776 19931123
AB CA 2109776 A UPAB: 19950904
A medicated herbal cola comprises a chemical compsn. which has a nutritional value consisting of water, brown sugar, honey, lemon, white egg, NaHCO3, CH3COOH, Paprika soln. and food grade phosphorus. It prevents and cures cancer, asthma, allergies, **arthritis**, leukaemia and flu. It is also an antidote for chemical cpds. such as benzene, toluene, chlorobenzene, aniline, phenol, naphthalene, xylene, styrene, phthalic anhydride, benzoic acid, benzaldehyde and for drugs such as aspirin, sulphonamide, para amino benzoic acid, steroids, **aspartame**, Saccharin, sulphonyl urea, and for insecticides and herbicide intoxication. It is also an antidote for detergents and prevents side effects of excessive vitamins A, B, D, E and K.
ADVANTAGE - CH3COOH serves as preservative and provides long lasting preservative power. Paprika soln. serves as colourant and protects the soln. from UV rays of the sun.
Dwg.0/1
AB . . .

sugar, honey, lemon, white egg, NaHCO3, CH3COOH, Paprika soln. and food grade phosphorus. It prevents and cures cancer, asthma, allergies, **arthritis**, leukaemia and flu. It is also an antidote for chemical cpds. such as benzene, toluene, chlorobenzene, aniline, phenol, naphthalene, xylene, styrene, phthalic anhydride, benzoic acid, benzaldehyde and for drugs such as aspirin, sulphonamide, para amino benzoic acid, steroids, **aspartame**, Saccharin, sulphonyl urea, and for insecticides and herbicide intoxication. It is also an antidote for detergents and prevents side effects. . .

L6 ANSWER 25 OF 28 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 90:218650 PROMT
TI Monsanto Company - Company Report
SO Investext, (17 May 1990) pp. 1-8.
LA English
AB PRUDENTIAL BACHE SECURITIES INC. report by Bogner, L.
The company's cytotec-combination products to prevent ulcers and/or reverse **arthritis**, Zolpidem fast-acting hypnotic and Sipronolactone for treatment of severe acne could be commercialized within the next few years. Simplesse frozen dessert has been approved and could be an addition to the company's **NutraSweet** segment's profits stream within a few years. Focusses on company stock information.
Tables in report: Stock Price Data 1989-91; 2Q:FY Results 1989-90; Quarterly Earnings 1989-90; Earnings Model 1989-91
The INVESTEXT database offers the full text of this report online (RN=1008847). To order printed copies, CALL (800)662-7878 or (617)345-2000. Copyright INVESTEXT 1990.
The company's cytotec-combination products to prevent ulcers and/or reverse **arthritis**, Zolpidem fast-acting hypnotic and Sipronolactone for treatment of severe acne could be commercialized within the next few years. Simplesse frozen dessert has been approved and could be an addition to the company's **NutraSweet** segment's profits stream within a few years. Focusses on company stock information.

L6 ANSWER 26 OF 28 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 90:156881 PROMT
TI Monsanto Company - Company Report
SO Investext, (15 Mar 1990) pp. 1-28.
LA English
AB DONALDSON, LUFKIN & JENRETTE, INC. report by Young, W.R.
Monsanto Company is expected to grow at a 10-12% normalized compound rate over the next five years as a result of the introduction of new proprietary products and/or the continuing evolution of items already in the mix, including Roundup herbicide, **NutraSweet** artificial sweetener, Cytotec antiulcer medication for **arthritics**, Simplesse protein-based fat substitute, two new somatotropins which will enhance productivity of dairy cows and hogs, and other novel pharmaceuticals and agrochemical items. About 40% of the company's earnings are derived from proprietary herbicides, in which the dominant factor is the leading nonselective Roundup. Among cyclical products, Monsanto has the leading global position in rubber chemicals, Saflex windshield interlayer and nylon carpet staple.
The INVESTEXT database offers the full text of this report online (RN=955582). To order printed copies, CALL (800)662-7878 or (617)345-2000. Copyright INVESTEXT 1990.
Monsanto . . . of the introduction of new proprietary products and/or the continuing evolution of items already in the mix, including Roundup herbicide, **NutraSweet** artificial sweetener, Cytotec antiulcer medication for **arthritics**, Simplesse protein-based fat substitute, two new somatotropins which will enhance productivity of dairy

cows and hogs, and other novel pharmaceuticals. . .

L6 ANSWER 27 OF 28 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 88:204103 PROMT
TI Abortion: a vocal minority has drugmakers running scared
World: Drugmakers bow to anti-abortionists, whose protests and boycotts keep abortion drugs off mkt
SO Business Week (Industrial Edition), (14 Nov 1988) pp. 59.
ISSN: 0007-7135.
LA English
AB World: Drugmakers have bowed to pressure from anti-abortionists, whose protests and boycotts keep safer, cheaper abortion methods off the market. People opposed to abortion have a powerful effect on the marketplace, and are attepting to keep RU486 and similar drugs out of the US and other countries. Roussel Uclaf (France) is the manufacturer of RU486, a pill that induces abortions. Following demonstrations in France, Roussel pulled the drug from the market. However, the move prompted outrage from gynecologists, and the French health minister ordered Roussel to return RU486 to the market. Roussel is 36% owned by the govt. Right-to-lifers also tried to block FDA approval of Cytotec, a hormone marketed by GD Searle & Co to prevent ulcers in **arthritis** patients. The drug can cause uterine contractions. Right-to-lifers intend to boycott Searle's products, which include **Nutrasweet**. Similar opposition has derailed additional abortion drugs. Of all such drugs, RU486 is the most extensively tested and believed to be the safest. When used under the care of a doctor, RU486 is safer than surgical abortions, which claim as many as 200,000 women's lives worldwide, according to the World Health Organization. US tests of RU486 were sponsored, but no drugmaker sought a license from Roussel. According to one expert, only a small firm that would not be boycotted would take on the drug. Sources at Roussel confirm they held talks with GynoPharma (Somerville, NJ), but the small firm denied it. A chart indicates drug companies' plans for controversial abortion drugs. Possible benefits of abortion drugs in some areas are further discussed.
World: . . . also tried to block FDA approval of Cytotec, a hormone marketed by GD Searle & Co to prevent ulcers in **arthritis** patients. The drug can cause uterine contractions. Right-to-lifers intend to boycott Searle's products, which include **Nutrasweet**. Similar opposition has derailed additional abortion drugs. Of all such drugs, RU486 is the most extensively tested and believed to. . .

L6 ANSWER 28 OF 28 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 83:29919 PROMT
TI The Orphan Drug Act to encourage development of drugs for rare diseases has been signed, giving manufacturers incentives to develop drugs by providing financial assistance, a more flexible review procedure, exclusive marketing rights for 7 yrs and an Orphan Products Board to coordinate federal govt activities.
SO MEDICAL WORLD NEWS, (24 Jan 1983) pp. 131.
LA English
AB Drug companies will receive a 50 percent tax break for the clinical testing part of research and $4 million in grant money would be given to individuals or nonprofit groups. The act also contains a provision requiring HHS to develop radioepidemiological tables indicating the probability that a given dose of ionizing radiation would cause various types of cancer in people exposed to fallout from nuclear weapons tests. The bill also contained provisions to reauthorize funding for home health services and training programs, continue funding 10 facilities for **sickle cell** anemia, set up separate regulations for primary care block grant program, assess the water quality of a reservoir

near Boston and extend GD Searle's patent for sugar substitute **aspartame**. A table indicates the status of some drugs and their uses.

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L8 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:464957 CAPLUS
DN 135:266850
TI A comparison of chronic **aspartame** exposure aspirin on inflammation, hyperalgesia, and open field activity following carrageenan-induced monoarthritis
AU LaBuda, Christopher J.; Fuchs, Perry N.
CS Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX, 76019, USA
SO Life Sciences (2001), 69(4), 443-454
CODEN: LIFSAK; ISSN: 0024-3205
PB Elsevier Science Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The purpose of the present study was to investigate whether chronic **aspartame** exposure possesses analgesic and anti-inflammatory actions in the carrageenan-induced monoarthritis model similar to those properties of aspirin. Prior research demonstrated that **aspartame** can reduce 2nd phase formalin pain and increase motor activity in **arthritic** patients. 58 Male Sprague-Dawly rats were treated with **aspartame** (25, 50, 100 mg/kg) or saline for 6 days. An addnl. group of animals received daily injections of saline and on the 6th treatment day, received a 150-mg/kg dose of aspirin 30-min prior to behavioral testing. On Day 6, animals received an intra-articular (i.a.) injection of 2% lambda carrageenan (CARR) or an equal vol. of saline and were tested 4 h later on threshold to mech. and thermal stimuli, open field activity, and knee joint diam. Aspirin-treated arthritic animals exhibited less mech. hyperalgesia and knee joint inflammation compared with vehicle treated arthritic animals. However, aspirin did not reverse thermal hyperalgesia or increase motor activity to control levels. **Aspartame** did not reduce inflammation, increase motor activity, or attenuate thermal allodynia, but at 50 mg/kg did attenuate mech. allodynia compared with vehicle treated **arthritic** animals. The anti-hyperalgesic effect on mech. hyperalgesia was not seen at 25 or 100 mg/kg **aspartame**. These results suggest that a certain amt. of **aspartame** may provide relief of **arthritic** pain to a similar degree as aspirin in some individuals. The specific effect of **aspartame** and aspirin on mech. hyperalgesia should be considered when these agents are used for the therapeutic treatment of **arthritic** conditions.
RE.CNT 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
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ST **aspartame** aspirin hyperalgesia **arthritis** antiinflammatory analgesic

IT Pain
(hyperalgesia, mech.; potential antiinflammatory and analgesic action of **aspartame** compared aspirin in **arthritis**)

IT **Arthritis**
(monoarticular; potential antiinflammatory and analgesic action of **aspartame** compared aspirin in **arthritis**)

IT Analgesics
Anti-inflammatory agents
(potential antiinflammatory and analgesic action of **aspartame** compared aspirin in **arthritis**)

IT 50-78-2, Aspirin **22839-47-0, Aspartame**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(potential antiinflammatory and analgesic action of **aspartame** compared aspirin in **arthritis**)

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2001407767 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 11459435
TI A comparison of chronic **aspartame** exposure to aspirin on inflammation, hyperalgesia and open field activity following carrageenan-induced monoarthritis.
AU LaBuda C J; Fuchs P N
CS Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Arlington, 76019, USA.. cjlabuda@yahoo.com
SO Life sciences, (2001 Jun 15) 69 (4) 443-54.
Journal code: 0375521. ISSN: 0024-3205.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200107
ED Entered STN: 20010730
Last Updated on STN: 20010730
Entered Medline: 20010726
AB The purpose of the present study was to investigate whether chronic **aspartame** exposure possesses analgesic and anti-inflammatory actions in the carrageenan-induced monoarthritis model similar to those properties of aspirin. Prior research demonstrated that **aspartame** can reduce second phase formalin pain and increase motor activity in **arthritic** patients. Fifty-eight male Sprague-Dawly rats were treated with **aspartame** (25, 50, 100 mg/kg) or saline for six days. An additional group of animals received daily injections of saline and on the sixth treatment day, received a 150-mg/kg dose of aspirin 30-minutes prior to behavioral testing. On Day 6, animals received an intra-articular (i.a.) injection of 2% lambda carrageenan (CARR) or an equal volume of saline and were tested four hours later on threshold to mechanical and thermal stimuli, open field activity, and knee joint diameter. Aspirin-treated arthritic animals exhibited significantly less

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CT . . . Check Tags: Comparative Study; Male
Animals
Arthritis, Experimental: CI, chemically induced
*Arthritis, Experimental: DT, drug therapy
Arthritis, Experimental: PA, pathology
Aspartame: AD, administration & dosage
***Aspartame: PD, pharmacology**
*Aspirin: AD, administration & dosage
Behavior, Animal: DE, drug effects
Carrageenan
Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
Drug Administration Schedule
Hindlimb

. . .

RN **22839-47-0 (Aspartame)**; 50-78-2 (Aspirin); 9000-07-1 (Carrageenan)

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

AN 2001:341148 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100341148

TI A comparison of chronic **aspartame** exposure to aspirin on inflammation, hyperalgesia and open field activity following carrageenan-induced monoarthritis.

AU LaBuda, Christopher J. [Reprint author]; Fuchs, Perry N.

CS Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX, 76019, USA

cjlabuda@yahoo.com
SO Life Sciences, (June 15, 2001) Vol. 69, No. 4, pp. 443-454. print.
CODEN: LIFSAK. ISSN: 0024-3205.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 18 Jul 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002
AB The purpose of the present study was to investigate whether chronic **aspartame** exposure possesses analgesic and anti-inflammatory actions in the carrageenan-induced monoarthritis model similar to those properties of aspirin. Prior research demonstrated that **aspartame** can reduce second phase formalin pain and increase motor activity in **arthritic** patients. Fifty-eight male Sprague-Dawly rats were treated with **aspartame** (25, 50, 100 mg/kg) or saline for six days. An additional group of animals received daily injections of saline and on the sixth treatment day, received a 150-mg/kg dose of aspirin 30-minutes prior to behavioral testing. On Day 6, animals received an intra-articular (i.a.) injection of 2% lambda carrageenan (CARR) or an equal volume of saline and were tested four hours later on threshold to mechanical and thermal stimuli, open field activity, and knee joint diameter. Aspirin-treated arthritic animals exhibited significantly less mechanical hyperalgesia and knee joint inflammation compared with vehicle treated arthritic animals. However, aspirin did not reverse thermal hyperalgesia or increase motor activity to control levels. **Aspartame** did not reduce inflammation, increase motor activity, or attenuate thermal allodynia, but at 50 mg/kg did attenuate mechanical allodynia compared with vehicle treated **arthritic** animals. The anti-hyperalgesic effect on mechanical hyperalgesia was not seen at 25 mg/kg or 100 mg/kg **aspartame**. These results suggest that a certain amount of **aspartame** may provide relief of **arthritic** pain to a similar degree as aspirin in some individuals. The specific effect of **aspartame** and aspirin on mechanical hyperalgesia should be considered when these agents are used for the therapeutic treatment of **arthritic** conditions.
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IT . . .
skeletal system
IT Diseases
hyperalgesia: nervous system disease
Hyperalgesia (MeSH)

IT Diseases
monoarthritis: joint disease, carrageenan-induced
Arthritis (MeSH)
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
aspartame: chronic exposure, potential analgesic effect, potential anti-inflammatory effect; aspirin: analgesic-drug, antiinflammatory-drug; lambda carrageenan [CARR]
RN 22839-47-0 (**aspartame**)
50-78-2 (aspirin)
9064-57-7 (lambda carrageenan)
9064-57-7 (CARR)

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 7 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1998-25842 DRUGU P T S
TI Treatment of **osteoarthritis** with **aspartame**.
AU Edmundson A B; Manion C V
CS Oklahoma-Med.Res.Found.
LO Oklahoma City, Okla., USA
SO Clin.Pharmacol.Ther. (63, No. 5, 580-93, 1998) 3 Fig. 7 Tab. 34 Ref.
CODEN: CLPTAT ISSN: 0009-9236
AV Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, 825 Northeast Thirteenth St., Oklahoma City, OK 73104, U.S.A.
LA English
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT
FS Literature
AB Following the experience of unexpected pain relief after drinking large amounts of **aspartame** (APM)-sweetened cola by one of the Authors (A.B.E.) with diagnosed **osteoarthritis** (OA), a single-blind, placebo (PL; saccharin)-controlled trial of APM tablets (**Equal**) was conducted in A.B.E. A PL-controlled, crossover, double-blind trial was also conducted in 13 patients with X-ray documented OA. Effects of APM on the template bleeding times of normal volunteers and antipyretic actions in rats i.m. injected with turpentine were determined. The binding of APM in a human (Mcg) Bence-Jones dimer was verified by X-ray crystallography. These studies confirmed that APM is biologically active and appears to relieve pain, induce mild antithrombotic effects in humans and decrease fever in animals. A.B.E. experienced nosebleeds during the initial testing of APM.
TI Treatment of **osteoarthritis** with **aspartame**.
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CT [01] **ASPARTAME** *TR; **ASPARTAME** *PH; **ASPARTAME** *AE; **ASPARTAME** *OC; EQUAL *TR; EQUAL *PH; EQUAL *AE; EQUAL *OC; OSTEOARTHRITIS *TR; PYREXIA *OC; EPISTAXIS *AE; JOINT-DISEASE *TR; HEMORRHAGE *AE; SACCHARIN *RC; **ASPARTAME** *RN; RAT *FT; IN-VIVO *FT; P.O. *FT; HUMAN *FT; CASES *FT; IN-VITRO *FT; BLEEDING-TIME *FT; SYMPTOMATOLOGY *FT; PROGNOSIS *FT; ANALGESIC. . .
DDRN **ASPARTAME**

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 7 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1998-16581 DRUGU T
TI **Aspartame** (APM) and **arthritis** pain relief.
AU Manion C V; Brasel M; Wilson E; Edmundson A
LO Oklahoma City, Okla., USA
SO Clin.Pharmacol.Ther. (63, No. 2, 167, 1998) 1 Tab.
CODEN: CLPTAT ISSN: 0009-9236

AV Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, 825 NE 13th St., Oklahoma City, OK, U.S.A.
LA English
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT
FS Literature
AB **Aspartame** (APM) has physical and chemical similarities with non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs, NSAIDs. Since dipeptides can be absorbed, the possibility that **EQUAL** is analgesic was evaluated. The effects of APM were studied in 13 subjects with **osteoarthritis** in a double-blind, crossover, random, placebo-controlled study. Pain with walking decreased, distance walked increased, climbing time decreased and grip pain decreased. APM appears to relieve **osteoarthritis** pain similar to propionic acid derivatives. (conference abstract).
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CT [01] **ASPARTAME** *TR; OSTEOARTHRITIS *TR; JOINT-DISEASE *TR; **ASPARTAME** *RN; CASES *FT; IN-VIVO *FT; DOUBLE *FT; PLACEBO *FT; BLIND-TEST *FT; CLIN.TRIAL *FT; RANDOM *FT; ANTIRHEUMATIC *FT; TR *FT
DDRN **ASPARTAME**

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 7 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 1999:407108 PROMT
TI Monsanto Muddle.
SO Delaney Report, (14 Jun 1999) Vol. 10, No. 23, pp. 2.
PB Informed Communications, Inc.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 227
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB The struggling St. Louis, Mo.-based pharmaceuticals/biotechnology/food ingredients marketer Monsanto Co. is finding that its problems in areas such as pharmaceuticals and biotechnology are having a spill-over impact on how it markets its products to consumers (MC chairman and ceo Bob Shapiro is under attack from Wall Street for MC's weak earnings and has been under pressure to unload the company's pharmaceutical arm G.D. Searle despite the fact Searle's **arthritis** drug Celebrex has been a strong performer for MC to date this year). MC, for example, had been aggressive on the marketing front in the past few years for its consumer brands, sweeteners **Equal**, **Nutrasweet** and **Canderel**. MC, however, now is retrenching on the consumer marketing front, with its estimated $80-million global consumer advertising budget a victim.

Subscription: $265 per year as of 1/97. Published weekly. Contact Informed Communications, Inc., 149 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010. Phone (212) 979-7881. Fax (212) 979-0691.
The . . . MC's weak earnings and has been under pressure to unload the company's pharmaceutical arm G.D. Searle despite the fact Searle's **arthritis** drug Celebrex has been a strong performer for MC to date

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. . .

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L8 ANSWER 7 OF 7 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 1998:313822 PROMT

TI AHP and Monsanto Form a Life Sciences Giant
Plans to merge with American Home Products in a $33 bil deal

AU Wood, Andrew

SO Chemical Week, (10 Jun 1998) pp. 7.
ISSN: 0009-272X.

LA English

WC 704

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Just three months after american Home Products (AHP) was jilted by SmithKline Beecham, it has found a new partner in Monsanto. AHP and Monsanto will merge in a deal that values Monsanto at $33 billion. The merged company--which will get a new name--will boast sales of $23 billion/year and will achieve savings of $1.25 billion-$1.5 billion/year within three years.

The merger confirms speculation that AHP would seek a deal with a life sciences company with an agricultural business that fits with its American Cyanamid unit (CW, Feb. 18, p. 9). AHP will provide worldwide marketing muscle for new drugs from Monsanto's Searle unit, while the merged company will benefit from Monsanto's food ingredients business and its fast-expanding activities in agricultural biotechnology.

The deal is structured as a pooling of interests merger. AHP shareholders will retain their shares, while Monsanto shareholders will receive 1.15 shares in the new company for each share they currently own. Monsanto will account for 35% of the new company but will have equal executive responsibility.

AHP chairman, president, and CEO John R. Stafford and Monsanto chairman and CEO Robert B. Shapiro will be cochairmen and co-CEOs and will also head a four-member office of the chairmen, consisting of two other executives from each company. The new company will be divided into three sectors: pharmaceuticals, consumer health care and nutrition, and agriculture and animal health. Corporate headquarters will be AHP's Madison, NJ site.

"We calculate that this combination will create a stronger life sciences competitor than either company could separately," says Shapiro. Stafford says that the new firm "is committed to cutting edge science [and] to developing and marketing great products." He says the combined company has more than 20 pharmaceutical and agriculture products in its near-term pipeline. Stafford and Shapiro say some job losses and facility closures would occur but were not specific.

Still, the market reacted quietly to the deal, with neither company's stock price making big gains. The deal does not give a significant premium to Monsanto shareholders, but Monsanto stock has already risen sharply this year on takeover talk. There is also a $700-million fee for AHP if a third party breaks up the transaction. AHP was advised by Bear Stearns and

Monsanto by Goldman, Sachs.
"The deal is slightly negative from Monsanto shareholders' point of view," says Donald D.

TX AHP is strong in OTC products and in estrogen replacement, cardiovascular, and **arthritis** drugs. Searle has a much smaller drugs business but has a potential blockbuster in **arthritis** drug Celebra. Two big prizes for AHP are Monsanto's **NutraSweet** and its growing ag biotech efforts, which have focused on developing transgenic seeds. The chief area of overlap for AHP. . .